THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ally Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$6.00 and Bee and Sunday, One Year \$6.00 and Year \$6.00 and

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twensouth Omaha: City Hall Building.
ty-flith and M Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 1949 Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 50 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: Omaha see, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should e addressed: The Bec Publishing Com-

pany, Umaha. REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, ayante to The Bee Publishing Company, may beent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on maha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted. maha of Eastern exchanges, not accepted THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, sa.:
George B. Tzschick, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, being duly sworn,
says that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Daily, Morning,
hyening and Sunday Bee printed during the
month of March, 18st, was as follows:

MINER WO POSTORAL
1730,38
1820,35
1929,52
20
- 21
2229.31
2320,25
2430,18
2520,42
2620,58
2729,33
2832,44
2030,72
30
8130,02

ned copies 12,80
884.67

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. No mortar needed to make an auditorium brick stick.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

The speculator who takes a vacation now is likely to overlook a chance to make or lose a fortune.

South Omaha's councilmanic deadlock has been broken without the withdrawal three months either

Minister Conger will not stop in Omaha, but he should understand that Omaha's greeting would be just as cordial as any he will receive.

A New York sociologist has written a book on the subject "Why Men Become Drunk." If he would watch some men for just one day he could explain it all in a few words.

History has recorded what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina-but what Governor Dietrich will say to Governor Sayage is quite a different matter.

The removal of the \$5,000 offer for a for future progress. hands with that distinguished gentleman has suffered a severe collapse in its market price.

The elimination of the wine accompaniments from the menu card of the Conger banquet at Council Bluffs seems to indicate that the area of dry barometer that hovered over Omaha last Sunday has extended across the river.

The supreme court has decided that "calls" are taxable under the revenue act. It generally costs enough now to see what kind of a hand the other fellow has without being stuck for 2 cents more in revenue stamps.

St. Louis is reaping the first fruits of the late democratic victory in that city. The grand jury has indicted seventeen democratic politicians and workers for illegal voting and other election crookedness and is still investigating.

One sure consequence of Governor Dietrich's exercise of the pardoning power will be seen in the accelerated circulation of pardon petitions for other guests at the state's walled hostelry. dut the pardon business, like everything cise, can be overworked.

A list of American millionaires printed in a New York paper plants fifteen of the species in Nebraska, giving names that would be most surprising to their owners. Ask any tax assessor if you want to get the answer that there are no millionaires in Nebraska.

only denies that he is seeking the next ment roughly approximates the benefit, democratic nomination for the president although the rule of apportionment be dency, but insists that it is too soon to by value, front foot or superficial area, talk about the campaign or the candi- So far as special assessments for pavdates. All the other ambitious ones ing in Omaha are concerned the front until David makes up his mind whether tremes. The taxpayers in general have he wants it before they lay plans for capturing the nomination.

English people and press have had considerable sport with the United States over the numerous consolidations and large purchases of J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates. They came out paved with perishable materials to satof their fit of hilarity just in time to isfy the clamor of town lot speculators, discover that Mr. Morgan and other American capitalists had gobbled up have since fallen down to bedrock. the largest steamship line in England, or in the world, for that matter. If will buy it up if he likes it.

The commanders of the foreign forces in China are beginning to see the adearliest date possible. They have trouble is settled. No glory is to be gained in further occupation, while the by having the city take up his burdens presence of foreign soldiers unless abso- for him. lutely necessary is a source of danger. States some time ago the better it will be for all concerned.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANISM. A great deal of attention has been given, both in the north and the south, tion of its principles.

to the utterances of Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, in which he practically repudiates the principles of the democratic party and in effect appeals to southern democrats to support the principles of the republican party. An effort has been made by Tillman and some others to discredit the views of McLaurin, but it does not appear that it is particularly effective. While on the other hand there is apparent a growing disposition in the south to break away from the old partisan restrictions and restraints and to take a broader and more comprehensive view of national duty and opportunity.

One of the ablest of the democratic representatives of the south is Mr. Livingston of Georgia, and in a recent interview he said he was not surprised to hear expressions of favor from southern men for the policies of the republican party, notably among those engaged in sion, liberal expenditures for public improvements and a policy for the desion of trade and commerce. He declared that if the negro question were build up its industries," said Mr. Livingston, "and there exists a strong sentibeing developed. Our people have seen prosperity under the protection which has been given to their products. Protection sentiment in the south must be a large factor in making republicans of men who, while believing in republican policies, have been associated with the democratic party, and if the republican party abandons or modifies its protective policy that might counteract what would be gained by that party by the gradual elimination of the negro question."

It has been for some time apparent that the industrial growth of the south would inevitably draw more and more of the substantial people of that section to the support of republican economic policy and in spite of the race issue there is no doubt that tendency in this of the candidates. And it did not last direction is steadily becoming stronger. Material progress and prosperity is a matter of primary importance to the south. The people of that section are thinking more of it today than ever before in their history. This is shown in the expressions of the commercial bodies and not a few of the leading jour nals of the south, as well as in the utterances of some of the more courageous of the public men of that section. It is not to be inferred from this that the south is to at once or in the near future become republican, but that its influence will be exerted to prevent any radical departure from those policies of the reprosperity of the south and to which the practical men of that section look

means that the privilege of shaking REFORMING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION. According to the World-Herald "an of the burden of street paving expense from the shoulders of the individual property owners to those of the taxpay ers in general," and it reinforces this tude and honesty. with a demand for the amendment of paving taxes on the taxpayers generally instead of abutting property own-

ers as now. Such a "reform" would amount to a complete abolition of our present system of taxation by special assessment. The long article printed in support of its position does not warrant any such conclusion, but on the contrary affords the very proof that the World-Herald

is barking up the wrong tree. Our system of special assessment for benefits in defraying the expense of cities and its underlying principle has been tested and upheld in nearly every state and federal court in the union. The principle, simply stated, is that where a piece of property receives specific benefits from a particular public improvement the expense of the improvement shall be taxed against the property in proportion to the benefit, but not in excess of the benefit. The courts have repeatedly held that special assessments, grossly in excess of estimated benefits, are to that extent a deprivation of property without due process of law, but on the other hand they have David B. Hill is coy as ever. He not refused to interfere where the assess will, of course, be expected to wait foot rule has never been carried to exassumed the expense of paving street and alley intersections which make up 100 feet out of every 364, or nearly onethird of the entire cost. What has made our paving assessments burdensome has not been the method of levying them. but the fact that miles of streets were

To abolish our system of special as sessments and substitute general taxathey are not careful Morgan will next | tion at this stage would inflict the most be looking over John Bull's navy and deplorable cases of double taxation. Property owners who have paid for the improvements in front of their premises would be called upon to help pay a second time for the improvements on other visability of getting out of China at the streets in which they had but little interest, while the taxshirker and imnotified the ministers of their readiness provement obstructor, who has blocked to quit any time the ministers say the all efforts to pave or held back on paying his assessments, would be rewarded

while the inflated values of boom times

There is no demand for changing the The sooner the other powers come to law of special assessment on the part of the conclusion reached by the United people who understand the law and the principle of taxation out of which it has and Secretary Root express the opinion

DRIFTING TOWARD THE END.

The latest advices from the Philippines continue to be assuring. One by one the bands who are opposing, in the most futile possible way, the progress of American authority, are yielding and it is found, in almost every case, that when they are all made public. these forces are purely guerrilla and are plundering the country in which interest of the Filipino independence.

As we have before pointed out, there is not now even the semblance of an usefulness. big business enterprises. He said that effort on the part of the Filipino people those men believe in protection, expan- for independence. That pretense is long ago dead. Aguinaldo himself is authorvelopment of industries and the exten- the Filipinos want peace and are perout of the way most of the business the field, at the head of small bands, a would make so much fuss about it. men of the south would be with the few desperate men, some of whom are republican party. "The south has been by their past course of pillage and murstruggling along for years trying to der and the violation of civilized warfare, afraid to surrender lest they suffer the just penalty of their brutal course, ment in favor of the encouragement of but leaders of this kind cannot long the industries which have been and are hold together any considerable number of followers among a people who are other sections of the country enjoying becoming more and more convinced, or perhaps are already fully convinced, of the futility and hopelessness of the contest in which they are engaged.

> The condition of affairs in the Philippines today, as shown by the most authoritative advices, is in every respect as satisfactory as could be wished under the circumstances. There is every prospect and promise that within a few months the entire archipelago will be pacified and that everywhere throughout the islands American authority will be established. All the evidence goes to show that wherever civil government is instituted under American authority, it is well received and properly respected. The intelligent natives who are able to understand and appreciate it submit without a question and the influence of these will be steadily extended.

Thus the outlook in the Philippines is most reassuring and it seems a safe prediction that before the current year ends the pacification of the islands will rewarded with a leather medal. be complete.

THE PARDON OF BOLLN.

We do not believe a word of protest will be raised against the action of Governor Dietrich commuting the sentence of Henry Bolln to relieve him of the unexpired portion of his penitenpublican party which have promoted the of which he was convicted was a flagrant breach of public trust, the ends of justice have unquestionably been already subserved and the full force of his conviction and punishment as a warping example accrued. The lesson of the Bolin defalcation will not soon important reform yet to be accomplished be lost upon this community, and, so in municipal government is the transfer far as the principal is concerned, no further apprehension need be harbored but that from now on in his old age he will walk the straight path of recti-

There is no need to review again in the law to provide for the levying of detail the circumstances and incidents of and four were driven through it on first Bolln's undoing and trial for the purpose of moralizing upon them. But because the governor's pardon will be heartily acquiesced in by every one in Omaha, people must not let the idea seize upon them that the conviction was unwarranted or the sentence a distortion of the law. The guilt in the Bolln case was so self-evident, in fact self-confessed, that the two successive trials should have been entirely unnecessary and the cost of prosecution should have been saved the taxpayers by a prompt street improvement is older than the re- plea in court. While Bolln was to a public. It has been developed to meet great extent the victim of his friends, the absolute needs of our fast growing the target of blackmailers and the scapegoat of associates, his misappropriation of public funds constituted a series of systematic and carefully covered-up embezzlements, not committed under sudden impulse, but extending over a long period of time. His prosecution was in no sense persecution, but merely a vindication of the law bringing retribution for undeniable misdeeds. The response of the governor, therefore, to his petition for pardon, is purely the exercise of executive elemency and not the tardy correction of a miscarriage

of justice Bollu returned to the scene of his active career, will, we feel sure, find that he still has friends remembering his many good traits and anxious to forgive and forget his misfortunes who will be ready to extend a helping hand to him. The past for him is history-the future the ctonement.

One commentator on the president's tour not only indorses the plan of the chief executive traveling through the country for the purpose of keeping in touch with the people and getting out of the atmosphere of officialism at Washington, but suggests that presidents ought to be compelled by law to visit every state in the inion at least once every four years, and up with benefit by congress itself. Every part of the country would gladly welcome the president, but as to the postscript about congress, that will require a referendum.

The meanest trick perpetrated lately is credited to Indiana. When Mr. Car rie Nation was deprived of the protection of the hatchet-wielder, a number of low-down pickpockets roobed the unsuspecting old gentleman of all his money and return ticket. Woe unto that town when Carrie gets out of jail and finds time to attend to its case.

Cuban delegates who recently several interviews with the president grown. If any reform is needed it is that the republic of Cuba will soon be

simply in the technical details of the an accomplished fact. They also say law and in a more intelligent applica- that positive assurances were given regarding the intervention of the United States in Cuban affairs. The silence maintained by both the members of the administration and the Cubans regarding the interviews has given the opposition critics a chance to circulate all kinds of yellow stories, but as usual they will not look so well alongside the facts be may ask why farm property shows no

Because one verdict does not suit you they are carrying on their operations. do not jump to the conclusion that our In other words, it is demonstrated that whole jury system is a delusion and a all organized resistance to the authority snare that ought to be wiped out of exof the United States is today at an end istence at one fell swoop. The jury sysand that all that is now necessary to fin- tem is the foundation of English and ish up the task of the United States in American jurisprudence. The farcical are not quotable from day to day. But the Philippines, so far as the Tagal in- trial of Dreyfus by the French judiciary any intelligent farmer can make a comsurrection is concerned, is to subdue a is too recent to be entirely forgotten as parison of the general state of his infew bandits, not to conquer men in re- an example of what might be expected dustry with what it was six or eight years volt against American authority in the with juries abolished. Because the wheels occasionally get out of order is no proof that the mechanism has lost its growtn of foreign exports largely rest on

Venezuela has apologized for the arrest of a United States consul and in ity for the statement that a majority of extenuation pleads that it was a case of mistaken identity. The mistake un- in 1850. As the writer referred to puts the feetly willing to accept the sovereignty doubtedly consists in the fact that of the United States. There are still in Venezuela did not think Uncle Sam

If Hard Up See Us.

Japanese banks and Russian mills are losing their doors, while vociferous creditors are demanding settlements. Mean while Uncle Sam stands ready to lend countless millions on proper securities.

> Need Sugar on the Side. Brooklyn Eagle.

The Cubans do not intend to be in favor of the old flag until they are sure of an appropriation. When it comes to them in the form of reduced duties on tobacco they will fall over one another in their zeal to adopt the Platt amendment.

Value of Arbitration.

San Francisco Call. When Great Britain compares the outome of her controversy with Venezuela with the gravity of the situation in South Africa she can hardly fail to perceive tha arbitration is not only much cheaper than war, but is more satisfactory in every other respect.

Pass the Medals, Please.

These professors at the university o Chicago must be extraordinary men. Prof Crook distinguished himself the other day and now Prof. Starr declares: "I do not drink, smoke or kiss women, because I believe the man who does injures his value as a scientist." Such self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of science deserves to be

American Supremacy Admitted.

Buffalo Express. The significance of floating a considerable block of the new British loan in New York is frankly recognized by the British press. The Liverpool Post regards it as an event of immense financial and economic significance and says: "The change of relationship involved in the United States tiary term. While the embezzlement becoming England's creditor will neces sarily have a very direct effect on trade.'

Good "Deal" for Farmers.

" Chicago Chronicle. Among the thousands who view with has been issued for it. Capitalization has the progress of King Phillips' in general been altere building, our friend the farmer is conspicuous. Naturally he would not be disturbed if corn went to \$1 a bushel. it is the farmer who in many legislatures and in the national congress has sought fluence of the farmer is responsible for present Illinois statute against and with such legal care that a coach tallyho day.

Survival of the Horse.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The horse, which has long been consigned by pessimists to the condition of the dodo still survives and is worth more than ever. from the locomotive to the trolley car and automobile, have not appreciably affected his status. Every new business makes more business in all sorts of directions. There is a constant adjustment and readjustment going on that follows natural laws. Labor-saving machinery, so called. has greatly increased the number of work who toll less arduously. Every valuable contribution to our industrial life works out for the good of the whole in the long run. The horse will ever remain the best servant of man in spite of new

CHANGES IN SIX YEARS.

The Days of Cleveland and the Day of McKinley Contrasted. Baltimore American.

During Mr. Cleveland's administration this country was thrown into a financial panic by reason of the large exports of gold to England. The outflow was difficult to check, because Great Britain was largely our creditor and could draft as she pleased Our subserviency to London kept the business situation disturbed, because there was no remedy to adopt with the trade balances against us. The absorption of gold was a source of great exultation to the English and of mortification to ourselves, because it was proof of England's complete mastery of the situation. So we were obliged to let our gold go and make the best of a bad bargain.

At the present time there is much talk of another outflow of gold. But what a wonderful difference there is in the causes which will start it! There is no longer any trade balance in England's favor. There is no longer any mastery of the situation on England's part. The lion is now a suppliant at our door, begging for a loan. A large installment of the British war loan is to be placed in this country The child is being asked to lend money to the parent. The republic is besought to advance funds for the old monarchy. The whilom creditor empire is binding her self up in chains of obligation to her once adds that the same idea could be taken victimized debtor. Yes, the United States is on the verge of sending some of her gold to England, but every dollar that goes there will be to our advantage. is rapidly transferring the scepter financial ascendancy from the little enveloped isle to this side of the Atlantic The more heavily England becomes our debtor the more will she be handicapped in commercial competition. The more of our money she horrows the more speedy will be the day when she will be forced

to bow and confess our supremacy. There is a wonderful contrast the days of Cleveland and the days of McKinley. There is an amazing difference between a nation prostrate and a nation progressive. There is a striking variance between gold exports, with disturbance as consequence, and gold exports with reolding as its result. Such were the days of six years ago compared with those of the present time. England has far more

reason to weep at the arrival of the gold

we send than we have to weep over its de-

Property on the Farm

When the farmer reads that the value increment like that. In the United States of the share capital of thirty-four leading today there are at least 5,700,000 farms, American railway companies has increased or about one to every thirteen inhabitants. over \$620,000,000 within the last six months. In 1850 the number was 1,149,073. In ten according to the stock exchange quotations, such enhancement. The same question is suggested when the aggregate exports from the United States for nine months of the present fiscal year are reported to be \$1 .-140,170,728, or \$85,000,000 increase over last year, with a favorable annual trade balance exceeding \$500,000,000. Farming is so vast an interest that its current condition cannot be expressed in figures. It is not capitalized in stock and bonds and its values endowed agricultural colleges in every state ago and will then realize the immense gain that has occurred. In fact, the activity among the railways and the rapid farm production.

It is stated by the chief statistician of the agricultural section of the twelfth census that the net additions to farm resources in the ten years between 1890 and 1900 exceed the value of all farm investments case: "The increased wealth of our farmers, as the result of their last ten years' labor, equals the farm wealth of the nation reported as the outcome of their toil economies from the settlement at Jamestown to the middle of the nineteenth century." Advances on the stock exchange fade into a small affair beside a colossal

years the number has increased 1.150,000 and in the same time farm wealth has expanded by not less than \$6,500,000,000. In the twelve adjacent states of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nor. Dakota, South Dakota. Nebraska and Kansas the number of farms has increased since 1890 from 1,923,882 to 2,220,000. These states added

\$2,500,000,000 to their farm wealth between 1880 and 1890 and a still larger sum in the last ten years. The government is not unmindful of the vast import of agriculture. Congress has

and territory. These institutions represent a value of \$53,000,000 and their income is \$6,000,000. Their students last year numbered 31,658. The annual national appropriation for experiment stations is \$789,-When American farmers note what is going on in intensive farming, irrigation, cattle raising, improvement and preservation of products, management of soils, betterment of facilities to reach markets and new uses for waste products they will see that their industry is truly the most expansive, as well as the greatest. Though the population of the country should continue to double inside of forty years there can be no doubt that the farmers of this country, the most scientific and effective in the world, will meet all demands and

NEW RAILROAD SITUATION.

Country is Parceled Out on the "Community-of-Interest Plan. Philadelphia Press. A rising market, increasing railroad earn-

ings and enlarging traffic have left the public and stockholders at ease over the grave changes which have taken place in railroad ownership during the boom period now at its height.

New England is practically reduced two lines. In the middle states the New York Central and the Pennsylvania have extended their influence and added to their responsibilities until they now divide this field. The anthracite railroads are as good as pooled. In the future they will rise and and extended its lines. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern are not only united, but have acquired the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific are each midway in great acquisitions. The Union Pacific has, acquired the Southern Pacific and has wider plans. The Misouri Pacific has come into close relations with the Denver & Rio nation," and that if he ever shall become a Grande and the Denver & Rio Grande Western. The Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton are included in the lines controlled by the Harriman interests, which extend also over the Union Pacific and as far south

railway is a still earlier consolidation which holds the great center of the south. These changes have united to prosperous solvent roads the lines which from 1893 to 1897 were plunged in foreclosures, receiverships and bankruptcy. They fell alone then. When the next ebb comes they will test the solvency of great systems which before weathered the storm. The increase of capitalization in many of these instances is not large. In some, as in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the stock is doubled, being taken at 200, but in most cases there has been bought up and new stock or bonds to more than \$29,000.

But what has taken place is that the burden of sustaining unprofitable lines in seasons of reduced traffic has been shifted to the shoulders of profitable lines. line suspended interest payment from 1893 to 1897 which did not hold a route physto extirpate speculation in grain. The in- ically unprofitable or under a special stress of competition. The physical disadventages of the Baltimore & Ohlo remain as great as 'deals"-a statute drawn at such length ever. The Southern Pacific continues to cross a desert. The Northern Pacific not under less but more competition. The heavy grades and relatively sparse population of the plateau about the Appalachians which the Southern railway occupies, and which wrecked its constituent parts when

separate, still exists to tax the system. The great consolidations from 1880 to 1883 ooked solid until 1884-7 strained them. The extensions and mergers from 1888 to 1892 went to pieces from 1893 to 1897. The wealth and population of the country has grown since 1890, but only locally. of the 100th meridian, that is, west of central Kansas and Texas, there has been but little increase of population. In the states east of the Mississippi the growth of population is in the cities and thickly settled regions feeding prosperous railroad lines. The regions fed by less successful lines have gained in population, but in less ratio than the more populous regions.

The result of all this is that when the next great strain on railroad credits comes it will be felt by great systems which have as their center our strongest lines. This will make all sounder and safer for the country, but it will lay a heavy burden on the stock and profits of the solvent lines.

MIGHTY GRAB FOR OIL. Tentreles of the Standard Encircling California and Texas Wells.

Chicago Post. Recent petroleum oil discoveries in Cali rnia and Texas have aroused general interest in the oil industry and in certain sections have created a whirlwind of excitement and speculation. There is curiosity concerning the effect the newest discoveries will have on the Standard Oil company and its methods of operation. That company, it is admitted, has brought the method of production, refining and distribution to a degree of efficiency which could never have been attained under the methods which obtained prior to the creation of the combina-

In view of the general interest awakened the industry by the Texas discoveries the apparance of a report prepared by Edward W. Parker of the geological survey for the census bureau will be regarded as opportune. This report shows that the production of the various establishments engaged in refining petroleum has increased 45.8 per cent in the last decade. There has been a decrease in the number of refineries. but an increase of 7 per cent in the number of wage-earners employed and of 14.4 per cent in the amount of wages paid. The capital actually invested and representing he actual value of the lands, buildings machinery, tools and capital required t carry on the business, without reference to the actual capital stock of the companies was \$95,327,892. The value of products from the use of this capital was \$123,929,384, to produce which involved an outlay of \$6,717,-087 for wages, \$102.850.341 for raw material and \$3,339,851 for miscellaneous expenses.

During the year 1899 there were produced 42.234,064 barrels of refined petroleum, and of this amount 16.660,809 barrels, or nearly 40 per cent, were exported to foreign countries. The decrease in the number of refining establishments was due to the consolidation of independent concerns under one management and the weeding out of a number of comparatively small concerns which it was considered more economical to abandon than to keep running. The question now arises: Will the trust be able to gobble up the new oil wells or is it about to lose the monopoly which it has possessed for years?

when their own production runs short, STICKING TO IT.

be the main reliance for foreign nations

Mrs. Micawber's Immortal Devotion Clearly Outclassed. New York World (dem.)

Micawber's devotion to the immortal Wilkins-"the husband of my bosom, the father of my twins," as she described him-was not greater than Mr. Bryan's devotion to the "principles" of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. He describes than in Europe. I do not think that they them as "fundamental" and "applicable to have ever had to work as hard as we have all questions," and says: "I still believe in those principles, and expect to advocate hours are shorter and the men are allowed them during the remainder of my life." Incidentally it may be remarked that one of these "principles"-namely, Mr. Bryan's time; here we load the article on a truck, prime favorite, free coinage at 16 to 1-is fall together. The Wabash has acquired not "fundamentally democratic," inasmuch and if the engineer does not cover the as it never had a place in any national democratic platform before 1896, was never supported by any democratic president, nor advocated by any democratic presidential

candidate before Mr. Bryan. However, the main point in Mr. Bryan's article is his statement that he is "not planning for another presidential nomicandidate again "it will be because it seems cation of coal mines, but is fixed by railroad necessary for the advancement of the principles to which I adhere, and that does not now seem probable." It does not. One tremendous licking and one fatuous as Port Arthur, in Texas. The Southern suicide are certainly enough for the democratic party to endure for these "prin ciples" and this leadership.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The will of the late George L. Thorndike of Boston leaves \$200,000 for a free hospital in that city and \$10,000, the interest from which is to go for coal among the

The William L. Wilson memorial fund of Washington and Lee university has been increased by a gift of \$500 from David R. has only been conversion. The old stock Francis of St. Louis. The fund now amounts

Among the features of President McKiney's trip in California will be the pre sentation at San Jose of a bouquet weighing about two tons. It will be 100 feet in circumference and all the flowers will be contributed.

Coquelin is responsible for a story the effect that just before Bernhardt last left Europe Rostand read to her his latest tragedy and the actress, bursting into tears over the story, was confined to her bed for several days.

Henry O. Schermerhorn, an aged bachelor resident of Grand Rapids, Mich, recently deceased, surprised all his relatives and his friends by bequeathing the bulk of his fortune of \$35,000 or so to the Children's

home in Grand Rapids. Holland has her Carrie Nation in the person of Mrs. Waszkiewicz Schiefgaarde, who makes perpetual, but utterly vain, war on the Dutch rum demon. She has announced her intention to visit England, where she Eyed Boarder.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "The gravediggers of Philadelphia are on a strike," remarked the Observant Boarder.

"When it is settled I suppose they will bury their grievances," added the Cross-ber intention to visit England, where she her intention to visit England, where she

means to start a crusade.

Kentucky cavaliers do not take kindly to masculine shirt waists. One Johnson appeared at a railroad station in the blue grass state, with his bosom encased in a red confection, which a bystander promptly perforated. There is one Johnson and one shirt waist less in Kentucky.

A farmer's wife, writing to the Ameri can Agriculturist, says that it has been her good fortune to take summer boarders for the last seventeen years and she sums up her experiences thus: "I have had boarders of all ages, from the baby with its nurse to the aged grandmother, but my favorites are maiden women and school teachers. They are most always contented."

In Saco, Ma., all places of business, excepting drug stores, are now ordered to be closed on Sunday. In Sloux City, Ia., the clergy have decided to give religious addresses in Riverside park "to counteract the evils of Sunday park-going." A provincial Sunday rost convention is to be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Arkansas legislature has indefinitely postponed a bill to make Sunday fishing a misdemeanor.

GREATER ENERGY OF AMERICANS British Manufacturers Up Against the Real Thing Now.

Louisville Courier-Journal. The specter of American competition to the British manufacturer is more threatening to the "right little tight little island" than all the hostile demonstrations of continental nations. Secure in her isolation Great Britain has never feared invasion since Nelson scattered the great fleet which Napoleon had brought together at such a cost for his invasion. The South African war may have humbled the Briton somewhat, but has in nowise quenched his mill-

When it comes to matters of trade, however, that is a different thing because the struggle must be with another Anglo-Saxon nation, a nation with greater resources and commercial acumen, backed by equal greater mechanical skill. British manufacturers have for years conceded that American steel plants were much superior to anything they had, and now they are inclined to believe the same is true in various other lines. They have been disposed to put the blame on their labor unions, which restrict the production of their individual members, and there is probably much truth in this. Some very remarkable stories are told of the determina tion of the British workman to do no more than a certain amount of work under any circumstances, the unions always taking care that no man shall be taxed to his full capacity. But there is something more back of all this to justify their dread of American manufacturers and American working Mr. Charles J. Harrab, president of the Midvale Steel works, told what this was n his recent examination before the In dustrial commission. Said he

"The reason why we can manufacture nore cheaply here than in Europe is not due to superiority of our tools, nor to our brain power or anything of that sort; it is only to one reason, and that is the greater energy of the American over the European. It is that energy which enables them to do what they cannot do abroad. If you will visit the steel plants on the continent and in England you will at once see the difference between the methods in force there and in this country. It is simply a question of greater energy in the United States They take life easy over there; the office more time to do things. When you see a man trundling a wheelbarrow he takes his and have an engine pull it and pull it quick, ground he would have to explain why There the men are allowed their time. They have altogether a much easier life. I do not know that they are any happier than we are, but in securing results we are bound to prove superior to them. I do not think we have any great advantages in raw material or fuel, because the price of fuel is not fixed by the geographical locompanies, and it is the same with ore." It is the man behind the machine as well as the man behind the gun, and not the machine or gun alone

SMILING LINES.

Washington Star: "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "people talks about bein' a bird in a glided cage when de troof is dat dey is too indolent to flop deir wings an' do a little flyin' when dey gits de chance."

Philadelphia Times: "How are things?" the barber asked pleasantly of the shrinking man in the chair.
"Dull-very dull!" And the knight of the razor looked for a moment as if he thought the remark were personal.

Detroit Free Press: "The Porto Ricans need money." read Mrs. Bellingham, in need money." read Mrs. Bellingham's com-the newspaper. "How fast those islanders are becoming "How fast those islanders are becoming Americanized," was Bellingham's com-

Chicago Tribune: "I am sorry John isn't at home tonight to meet you, Mrs. Chumbley, but he told me he had to attend a stag party at the club this evening." "What is a stag party, Mrs. Freshleigh?" "Oh. I imagine it's a game supper, or something of the kind, where they cat venison and things like that."

Somerville Journal: How much easier it is to be patient with your own mistakes than it is with the mistakes of others.

Philadelphia Press: "Hello, old man, you're looking fine as silk."
"Yes. I'm prosperous. I'm in the leather business now, you know. I tell you there's nothing like leather."
"Think so? Say, come up and take dinner with us tonight. My wife's baked some pies for dessert."

Ohio State Journal: "That's a nice thing you say about my business in your paper this week!" "What's a nice thing?" asked the coun-"Read it and see."
"Read it and see."
The editor read: "'If you want to have
fit wear Kip's shoes." Stop the press."

THE BACKYARD FAMER.

Somerville Journal. The man who has a garden plot Is very energetic now.
He barely stops his toll to wipe.
The perspiration from his brow.
He digs, and rakes, and spades, and hose,
Forever thinking of the crop,
And every night the sun has set nd every night the sun has set Before, reluctantly, he stops.

Such fierce enthusiasm is.
Of course, by far too fierce to last,
His energy will sadly wane
Before the month of May is past.
In June quite languidly he'll work,
In July he will work still less;
And when the happy harvest comes.
His crop will be all weeds, I guess.



Summer Flannels and Serges

For business and outing wear our serge and flannel suits are very popular-light as a feather-and so comfortable. The flannels are especially attractive in effects of light and dark blues and grays with modest stripes. It is false economy to pay less than \$10.00. It is a better bargain to pay a little more.

No clothing fits like ours.

All sorts of Summer Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear,

Hosiery and Belts. Browning, King & Co.

Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.